MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JANUARY 1983

Lebanon

Khaldah Talks -- The new proposals raised at the 10 January talks in Khaldah will be submitted to the Lebanese and Israeli Governments and the next round of talks will be held in Qiryat Shemona on 13 January, according to statements made by the Lebanese and Israeli spokesmen at the end of the Khaldah talks and broadcast by Beirut and Jerusalem radios. Both the Israeli and Lebanese delegations announced that they will give their governments' replies to the latest U.S. proposals at Qiryat Shemona, Jerusalem television reported. Noting that the new U.S. suggestion is for a compound agenda grouping the most important points contained in the Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. draft agendas, Beirut radio said Lebanon may accept this proposal, albeit with some amendments, "even to the most acceptable formulas." Lebanese Government sources cited by the radio subsequently disclosed that the latest U.S. proposals are closer to being accepted than previous U.S. suggestions. The sources criticized Israel for failing to give positive impetus to the talks at Khaldah despite Lebanon's willingness to compromise and to bypass problems.

The head of Israel's delegation, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, did not return to Israel after the conclusion of the Khaldah talks but remained in Beirut for discussions with Lebanese officials, Jerusalem television noted.

UNIFIL, Multinational Force -- Israel has agreed to a 2-month extension of the UNIFIL mandate but wants UNIFIL soldiers to be deployed north of the 45-km security zone in southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. In another development the Italian ambassador in Beirut informed Foreign Minister Elie Salim that Italy is willing to increase its contribution to the multinational force, according to Beirut radio.

Security Situation -- The inhabitants of Tripoli began to return cautiously to normal life as internal security forces patrolled the "hot areas" of the city and contacts continued to secure the withdrawal of gunmen and to consolidate the cease-fire, Beirut radio reported. According to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, some Tripoli inhabitants have rejected the Tripoli coordination committee's decision to allow Palestinian groups to assist in maintaining security.

Although Beirut radio reported that the Ash-Shuf mountain area around 'Alayh was calm, Voice of Lebanon radio and the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported that Druze and Christian militia exchanged fire in the Ash-Shuwayfat and Kafr Shima district south of Beirut.

PLO Affairs

U.S. Proposals -- Jordan's King Husayn disclosed in a recorded speech broadcast by Amman radio that he had President Reagan's commitment that the United States would use the "necessary influence" to return the occupied Arab territories to their owners and that the transition period preceding full autonomy would be reduced to a minimum. The Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Committee is reportedly considering these new U.S. proposals, which also include a U.S. commitment to guarantee Israel's withdrawal and to freeze both the settlements and the number of settlers as soon as Jordan and the Palestinians agree to participate in peace negotiations, Radio Monte Carlo revealed. The PLO Executive Committee will examine the new proposals Sunday at a meeting which will "probably" be held in Tunis, according to a Palestinian member of the joint committee cited by AFP.

Relations With Jordan -- The Palestinian-Jordanian Committee met in Amman to discuss future relations and future joint action, Amman radio reported. The talks revolved around forming a joint delegation to participate in possible peace negotiations, according to "authoritative" Palestinian sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo. However, the sources cautioned that such a delegation would not be formed during the current talks because the composition of the delegation must be approved by the Palestine National Council, which will meet in mid-February. The Palestinian representatives on the delegation "must" be PLO members and not Palestinian figures from the West Bank, the sources added.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat termed his 9 January talks with Jordan's King Husayn "successful and positive," and added that "great progress" was made, Amman television reported citing remarks made during a 10 January news conference.

Syrian Relations -- Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan will visit Damascus within the next few days to brief Syrian officials on the results of the current Palestinian-Jordanian talks, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The radio observed that the upcoming consultations reflect an improvement in PLO-Syrian relations.

Attack on Israeli Bus -- The Syrian-sponsored Palestinian group As-Sa'iqah announced that the "Sabra and Shatila martyrs group" was responsible for the 8 January attack on an Israeli bus, according to a communique reported by SANA. Both the As-Sa'iqah statement and a related statement by the PLO military spokesman, which was broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, claimed that the attacked vehicle was carrying IDF soldiers. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio noted that the Israeli police have detained five suspects in connection with the incidents.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes downed an Iranian fighter in a dogfight over the southern battlefront, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio.

Reporting on the resumption of Soviet arms supplies to Iraq, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH said the USSR is now shipping T-72 tanks and MIG aircraft to the Iraqis.

Iran

Tehran radio reported on the trial of members of the Iranian Communist Union accused of the "mass slaughter" of inhabitants of Amol. According to the radio, some of the defendants confirmed the charges against them and called on members of their organization still at large to surrender to the authorities. One defendant said the Iranian Communist Union has cooperated with CIA agents.

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14-16 SOVIET ADVISERS REPORTEDLY KIDNAPPED

BK111112 Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Islamabad, Jan. 11 (AFP) -- Resistance fighters last week kidnapped some 14 to 16 Soviet advisers in broad daylight in the market area of Mazar-i-Sharif, the main town in north Afghanistan, a Western diplomatic source said here.

The source, quoting several reports from the town, said that one or two women could be among those seized by the mujahedeen. Diplomats said that Afghan and Soviet authorities had arrested a number of women in an attempt to determine the whereabouts of husbands and sons suspected of being involved in the abduction.

U.S., PAKISTANI 'MILITARY COLLUSION' VIEWED

GF101141 Kabul in English to South Asia 1000 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Summary from poor reception] The military collusion between the United States and Pakistan against Pakistan's neighbor countries is becoming more evident. The United States Defense Department in lieu of American offensive arms including the F-16 fighter bombers has acquired the right to establish a base of the Rapid Deployment Force in Karachi to be used against Southwest Asia and the Gulf region. Surveillance instruments are engaged in espionage activities and gather information about the countries of Southeast Asia, Indian Ocean, the Gulf region, and South Asia and will be installed in Peshawar, Gwadar, and Sargodha regions.

On the basis of reports published in the NATIONAL HERALD of India, the military ruler of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq, in his last trip to Washington, met Caspar Weinberger, defense secretary and chief of national security, and the agreement was signed.

KARMAL GREETS KAMPUCHEAN LEADER ON ANNIVERSARY

LD100626 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Kabul, Jan 8 (BAKHTAR) -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, has sent the following message of greetings to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the victory of the Kampuchean people.

Dear Comrade Heng Samrin:

The past four years, despite the interference and shameful plots and conspiracies of imperialism and its accomplices, has achieved great successes and opened up new and bright horizons towards progress, social justice and peace for the oppressed people of Kampuchea. [sentence as received]

The PDPA and the Government of the DRA have always supported the heroic struggles of the people of Kampuchea against imperialism, interventionists and expansionists.

While we condemn the shameful interference of imperialism and expansionists in the internal affairs of revolutionary Kampuchea, we decisively support the constructive proposals of the countries of Indochina for ensuring peace and security in this region of the world. Also, we condemn the desperate attempts made by reactionary forces and imperialist circles to pave the way for the participation of Sihanouk in the forthcoming meeting of the heads of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi in any form.

We have full confidence that the existing fraternal relations between our parties, states and our peoples, which are based on friendship and militant solidarity, should further expand and deepen day by day.

Once more I congratulate the 4th anniversary of the liberation of Kampuchea to you and through you to the heroic people of Kampuchea, wishing you good health and hope for great successes for the fraternal people of Kampuchea.

With comradely greetings Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH USSR -- Kabul, 30 Dec BAKHTAR -- A contract for the preparation of a technical and economic feasibility report on the diversion of Panj River to its former course was concluded between the Ministry of Irrigation and the office of the economic counsellor of the Soviet Union here today. Under this contract, the studies assessing the technical and economic feasibility of this project will be carried out jointly by Afghan and Soviet experts. Under the proposed project 13 thousands of hectares of land is currently situated beyond the Panj River will be reclaimed. [sentence as received] From Afghan side the contract was signed by Mohammed Shah Sorkhabi, minister of irrigation, and from the Soviet side by economic counsellor of the USSR in Kabul. [Excerpt] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 30 Dec 82 LD]

CUBAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING -- Kabul, 29 Dec (BAKHTAR) -- A gala function was held at Jangalak Firm here today to mark the 24th anniversary of Cuban revolution. Feda Mohammed Dehneshin, member of the PDPA Central Committee and president of Afghan-Cuban Friendship Society, delivered a speech. Addressing the meeting, Manuel Benado Casanova, the Cuban ambassador in Kabul, expressed his gratitude to the PDPA, the DRA and the Afghan-Cuban Friendship Society for marking the 24th anniversary of Cuban revolution. [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0439 GMT 30 Dec 82 LD]

DYOA PLENUM -- Kabul, Jan 6, BAKHTAR -- The number of members of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan, DYOA, has doubled during the past two years. This was stated by Borhan Ghiasi, general secretary of the DYOA, in his speech at the sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the DYOA held here today. Speaking at the plenum, Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, highly evaluated the contribution of the DYOA in carrying out political work amongst the youth and mobilising the best patriotic youth in the defence of the gains of the revolution. [Excerpts] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0451 GMT 7 Jan 83 LD]

'MISGUIDED ELEMENTS' WARNED ON CAMPUS ACTIVITIES

BK100500 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The government has warned the antipeople and antisocial elements that serious action will be taken against those who are found vitiating the academic atmosphere in the Dhaka University campus. A press note issued in Dhaka last night said the government has been viewing with great concern the antipeople and antisocial developments that are taking place in Dhaka University campus since November last. It has been seen that some students, instigated by vested forces, are not only vitiating the academic atmosphere but deliberately attempting to disrupt the normal life and endangering peace in the campus area. There are also reports of unlawful meetings of a political nature at hand addressed by political leaders, distribution of objectionable leaflets and pamphlets, violence, hijacking, use of arms and other antisocial activities in the campus areas. Threats have also been meted out to innocent students and the people, open declaration of criminal (?possession), by violating laws in force, and gesture of separating into two the secretariat building concerned.

The university authorities and the government initially put up [word indistinct] attitude and exercise utmost restraint. Sincere efforts were made by university authorities including the highest authority to restore normalcy through discussions in a free and frank manner. But the [words indistinct] some sections of students sabotaged all the sincere efforts. To ensure safety and security of peace-loving citizens and to restore the congenial atmosphere into the university campus, it may not be possible for the government to allow antipeople and antisocial activities to continue. The government, therefore, wants to make it clear that it will go all out to deal with the situation which is deteriorating beyond all proportions.

The press note made it clear that serious action will be taken against anybody found violating martial law and resorting to any activities detrimental to peace and stability at a time when serious efforts are being made by the government to improve the socio-economic conditions of the teeming millions and restore the country's dignity in the outside world. The government warns those misguided elements to shun their destructive (?acts) otherwise they will face serious consequences.

Delhi Report

BK101356 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The Bangladesh Government says any voilation of martial law will be seriously dealt with. In a press note it has blamed a section of students for unlawful meetings, distribution of objectionable booklets, leaflets and incidents of violence inside the Dhaka University campus for some time.

All India Radio's Dhaka correspondent reports that 18 political parties have in a joint statement called for meeting the students' demands, including withdrawal of the new education policy and restoration of fundamental rights.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAN FOR OIL SUPPLY

BK100656 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Iran is to supply Bangladesh 100,000 tons of crude oil. Iranian Vice Minister for Commerce Majid Hedayatzadeh said this in Dhaka today after signing an agreed minutes with Bangladesh in this respect.

The Iranian vice minister, who led a nine-member trade delegation, said it was the first high-powered trade delegation to visit Bangladesh after the Islamic revolution in Iran. The delegation came to Bangladesh to explore the possibilities of cooperation and further the prospects of expansion in trade between the two countries.

The Iranian minister said they had fruitful discussions with Bangladesh leaders on the formation of an Islamic common market. As a policy, Iran will always give top priority on trade relations with any Moslem countries. Besides, his country was prepared to import raw jute and jute goods from Bangladesh to meet all their requirements.

The Iranian minister has invited a Bangladesh trade delegation to visit Tehran to promote expansion of trade between the two countries. The Iranian vice minister and the Bangladesh commerce secretary signed the agreed minutes on behalf of the two governments. The agreed minutes also aim at further activating the two-way trade and the economic cooperation between Bangladesh and Iran.

According to the agreed minutes, Iran will consider to increase the import of jute and jute goods, tea, newsprint, spices, and other items from Bangladesh. On the other hand, Bangladesh would like to import aluminum ingots, sulfur, and vehicles like buses and trucks from Iran.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA 7 JAN

BK080921 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha left Dhaka last night for the Nicaraguan capital of Managua to attend the ministerial-level meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau. The meeting begins on Monday. The 5-day meeting will discuss a number of important international issues.

GANDHI REITERATES NEED FOR 'COMPLETE UNITY'

BK110246 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The prime minister has reiterated the need for complete unity of the country. This, she said, is important, more so in these days of growing regionalism, intolerance, and fragmentation. Mrs Gandhi was speaking at the concluding function of the birth centenary of [Tamil poet] Subramaniam Bharaty in New Delhi today. The prime minister said though many of us are bilingual or multilingual, the people mostly identify themselves with their own language. She regretted that some writers in their (?avowed) zeal to enrich their language propagate a narrow view. There has been a sharpening of linguistic identity which, if not regulated, would be detrimental to our national unity. The prime minister said the greatest poets of yesterday and today have felt that the perennial rivers of their own language flow into the sea that is India. Why should then the love of Hindi or any other language mean any denigration of the neighbor's language.

KARNATAKA CHIEF ADDRESSES NEWS CONFERENCE

BK101631 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] In Karnataka an eight-member Janata Party ministry headed by Ramakrishna Hegde has been sworn in. Governor Govinda Narain administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new ministers at a function in Bangalore today.

According to PTI, the Kranti Ranga [Janata Party ally in state elections] leader S. Bangarappa stayed away from the swearing in ceremony. He also did not take part in yesterday's meeting of the Janata legislature party. The agency said soon after the ceremony Chief Minister Hegde and his senior colleagues met Bangarappa and offered him the deputy chief ministership, but he turned down the offer. However, Bangarappa is understood to have pledged his support to the Hedge ministry.

Soon after the swearing-in ceremony, the chief minister told our Bangalore correspondent Keshav Chandrika that he has appealed to his colleagues to work as servants of the people and not as their masters.

Later, addressing a press conference, Hegde said this government does not believe in confrontation with the center. At the same time, he said, it would not hesitate to fight for justice if it was discriminated against. He said the state government will implement all central schemes which will be beneficial to the people. Besides, the government will also implement its own schemes for rural development and removal of unemployment.

The state Cabinet later held its first meeting and decided to institute a judicial enquiry into the police firing at four places, (Durdaheli), (Malavelly), Bangalore and Nagasamudram. An official enquiry has also been ordered into the alleged misuse of power by the deputy inspector general of police, (Kartikeyan).

ZIA ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, AFGHANISTAN

GF071308 Karachi DAWN in English 4 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 3 -- President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said here today that he had made no offer to anybody for the formation of a national government.

During his informal chat with the newsmen after the concluding session of the two-day hajj conference here this afternoon, the president was asked by newsmen whether there was any offer from him for the formation of a national government or any other political arrangement in the country. He said he had made no such offer.

However, he said that he was in close contacts with political personalities. He said it was his routine to maintain such contacts with these personalities.

When his attention was drawn to a Soviet statement relating to the proposal for direct talks between Kabul and Islamabad on the Afghanistan issue, the president said he saw no new element in it. He said what he had been all along emphasising for a political solution of the problem under the auspices of the United Nations. He said this commitment of Pakistan remained unchanged.

When asked about any new initiative for resolving the Iran-Iraq conflict, the president said it would be disclosed at a proper time.

Asked about the government attitude towards those elements who tried to raise some slogans during his visit to the U.S. and Canada, the president said he would pray to Almighty Allah to set their minds right. He said these persons were only a handful of people here and abroad.

The president narrated an incident that in Toronto, a Pakistani lady came to him with tears in her eyes and informed him that an impudent man in the city had burned the Pakistan flag some time back. The lady asked for deterrent punishment for such elements. The president said he asked the lady to pray God grant them wisdom to follow the right path.

The president told newsmen that he would meet them after his visit to Quetta to be undertaken shortly. When asked about his proposed country-wide tour, he said he would embark on a tour of the provinces after meeting the press. Asked about the nature of his Quetta visit, he said it was aimed at discussing some local problems.

In reply to a question whether there will be any expansion or reshuffle in the Cabinet, the president said changes might take place after some time.

Answering another question, the president said that Pakistan's nuclear programme was fully explained and elaborated during his recent visits abroad and it helped in removing misunderstanding about its objectives.

PARTY LEADER ARRESTED ON ARRIVAL IN KARACHI

GF071306 Karachi DAWN in English 5 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Maulana Ehtramul Haq Thanvi, a leader of the defunct Pakistan People's Party, was taken into custody at the Karachi airport on arrival after about six weeks foreign tour. Official sources confirmed that he was arrested under the "preventive detention laws".

FEDERAL CABINET HOLDS MEETING 9 JANUARY

BK100650 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The federal Cabinet at its meeting in Rawalpindi today approved the procedures and modalities of assessment and collection of ushr [Islamic agricultural tax] to be realized with effect from the harvesting of the rabi [spring] crops from March onward.

The Cabinet also approved the increase in the prices of gas and petroleum to rationalize their prices to meet the development cost of gas facilities and the dollar-rupee conversion rate in the case of petroleum products. The finance secretary, explaining the rationale of increase in gas prices, said the Cabinet decided that the domestic consumers should not be affected by this increase.

As far as petroleum prices were concerned, he said the government has been incurring a substantial loss for quite some time which now runs up to 2 billion rupees. He said the cost of the product had to be passed on to the consumer. Therefore, petroleum prices have been revised but no increase has been made in the sale price of kerosene and light diesel oil which remain at 2.75 rupees per liter.

The information secretary said the president has taken serious note of the growing menace of the use of heroin and other narcotics. During the last 2 years or so, there had been manufacture and trafficking of heroin and other narcotics in the tribal and certain other areas. He said this has affected our own population and according to current estimates over 30,000 people are affected. He said the government could not allow the future generation to be addicted to this menace. Therefore, the Cabinet has decided to take all possible measures to eradicate this evil and control the manufacture and trafficking of heroin and other narcotics. The information secretary said the punishment already provided under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, and Hudood Ordinance, 1979, have been enhanced. The minimum punishment has now been enhanced to be 2 years imprisonment and the maximum life prisonment. He said during the recent past, the government took stern measures and 27 narcotics laboratories in the tribal areas had been destroyed. He said heavy fines will be imposed in the tribal areas for any violation. He said measures have also been taken to control the production of opium and manufacture of heroin. The production of opium has come down from 800 tons to 62 tons. Certain other measures have also been taken to provide alternate sources of income to the growers of poppy.

He said the government is aware that trafficking in narcotics is an international problem as well as a social evil for Pakistan. He said Pakistan would be too happy if the actions taken by government benefited others on the international level. He said the sources of production have been almost wiped out in the tribal areas and the government is keeping a vigilant watch on trafficking from across the border.

The meeting began with recitation of the holy Koran by Minister for Religious Affairs Alhaj Mohammad Abbas Khan Abbasi. The meeting was conducted by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan in the absence of President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who is slightly indisposed. The meeting offered deteha [prayers] for the late Major General Retired Jamaldar.

TRIAL OF COMMUNIST UNION MEMBERS REPORTED

LD101418 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The third session of the trials of members of the blasphemous Iranian Communist Union, which was responsible for the mass slaughter of the innocent poeple of Amol, took place this morning in the first Islamic revolution court of the Central Province. Mohammadi Gilani, religious judge of the Islamic revolution courts of the Central Province, presided in the presence of the families of the martyrs of the Amol incident and a group of Evin prison inmates.

According to our reporter, the bill of indictment against the accused in the 11th category by the name of (Raham Zarghami), alias (Davud), a member of the blasphemous Iranian Communist Union known as the "head-into-the-noose people of the jungle" [sar be daran-e jangal -- a self-styled suicidal elite of the Iranian Communist Union] was read by the prosecutor of the Islamic revolution for the Central Province.

The accused then began his defense. While confirming all charges brought against him in the indictment, he said: I would like to tell the families of the martyrs of Amol, who are present here, that within the organization, an atmosphere was created, as a result of Marxist analysis of the situation, that we thought as soon as we arrived in Amol we would be welcomed by the people of Amol and greeted with flowers. He added: I would like to tell the nation of Iran and other members of groups, if they are still at large, that we members of these minigroups proposed hundreds of theories for the downfall of the Islamic Republic, but they all failed.

If the cause we were following was even slightly justified, we would have been able to attract the support of the people in at least one area, but this was not the case. At the end of his defense, he asked all minigroup members to report to the prosecutor of the Islamic revolution's office. He said that most of the members of these minigroups have been educated in prison. [as heard]

(Mas'ud Mehdi), alias (Khosrow), then started his defense after the bill of indictment against him was read. While confirming all charges brought against him, he said: The blasphemous Iranian Communist Union, since its formation abroad, has acted in line with America and has cooperated with CIA agents. Apologizing to the families of the martyrs of Amol, he said: I announce that all minigroups active in Iran did not amount to anything more than a balloon burst with a pin.

(Bijan Fattahi), who was accused in the 15th category, after hearing the bill of indictment against him, said: What we have done to this nation is indefensible and I confirm all the charges mentioned in the indictment. He also said: I ask all minigroup members who are still at large to report to the prosecutor's office. They might have a reduction in their sentence. Mr. (Lajevardi), confirming the accused's statement, said: If members of the minigroups report to the prosecutors office and if we are convinced they have provided us with all information available to them, we certainly will release them. There have been many cases involving people who were released within a few months after they disclosed all the information they had.

Our reporter ended the dispatch by saying that (Hoseyn Tajmir Riahi) and (Faramarx Tolu'i), two members of the central cadre of the blasphemous Iranian Communist Union, confessed in court that they had reached a complete dead end in their struggles following a Marxist ideology.

OPERATIONS AGAINST REBEL ORGANIZATION CITED

LD081314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Thanks to coordinated operations carried out by our selfless brothers from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Islamic revolution committees, more than 20 dens of corruption belonging to the hypocrites were discovered and some 80 of their members were either arrested or killed. In this connection, the public relations office of the central staff of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps issued a statement:

The Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization, which found itself in danger of being totally destroyed within the country because of its weakness and decrepitude on the one hand and the mortal blows dealt it by the Islamic nation and Hezbollah on the other hand, at long last officially and fully has sought refuge in the embrace of its well-known masters, French imperialism and other colonialist powers. All members of the Central Committee and the higher ranking members of the hypocrites, after suffering innumerable blows and committing countless crimes, have travelled the very same path which the previous malevolent regime and others subservient to the archcriminals of both East and West were forced to take. Now what is left of this hypocrites minigroup is made up of sympathizers and lower echelon members and these, too, through learning of Islamic mercy, will return to the embrace of dear Islam.

At the same time as the venal agents of the archsatan fled to the embrace of French imperialism and the Western colonialist powers, countrywide operations named for Martyr Ayatollah Ashrafi-Esfahani conducted by the selfless combatants of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the jihad wagers of the Islamic revolution committees, discovered more than 20 dens of corruption of the Monafeqin. In connection with the discovery of these dens of corruption, more than 80 of the remaining members of the Monafeqin were either arrested or killed including:

('Abbas Hemmati), alias (Babak), in charge of all southern organizations of the hypocrites and directly responsible for the city of Arak and planner of the criminal operations culminating in the martyrdom of Ayatollah Saduqi;

(Mohsen Sadat), better known as (Mohsen Esfahani), alias (Jahangir), member in charge of supplies and forest organizations of the hypocrites;

(Mohammad 'Ali Karimi), alias (Ahmad), member previously responsible for the cities of Tonkabon and Ramsar and one of the officials responsible for the security of hypocrites organizations in Gilan;

(Mohsen Mohkam), alias ('Emad) and (Kamal), member responsible for the military sector of Arak and official generally responsible for assassinations in that city;

(Muluk Mandegaran), alias (Nushin), with the rank of member;

(Azim Habibifar), alias (hadi), assistant executive officer in charge of all the southern organizations of the hypocrites;

(Mostafa Ghaniyyun), member and one of the people in charge of the infiltration sector;

(Hasan Partow-A'lam), member and one of those in charge of the infiltration sector;

('Ali 'Arab) alias ('Abbas), member and one of the criminal elements of the hypocrites and one of those in charge of the terrorist groups and the perpetrator of several assassinations;

(Karim), one of the active members of the organization;

(Fariba Reza'i-Amiri), one of the active members of the hypocrites;

('Ali Reza 'Abbasi), one of the infiltration members of the hypocrites.

The members arrested or killed included elements who were planning or were about to seek refuge in the embrace of their masters. In the meantime, during these countrywide operations, large quantities of documents and evidence and various types of weapons fell into the hands of the Hezbollah forces including 18 G-3's, 22 Colts, 20 hand-grenades, quantities of antipersonnel and antitank mines, large quantities of bullets, and several radio sets.

Guards Make Arrests

LD091746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] The self-sacrificing guards of the Islamic revolution committee of (Raja'ishahr) during a daring operation codenamed Shahid Mofatteh arrested more than 60 members of organizations of those who have waged war against God, which has resulted in the complete destruction of the organization of the American minigroup, the minority wing of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye and also has dealt blows to the hypocrites minigroup.

Following the arrest of these mercenaries, who had participated in several car thefts and armed robberies in banks and public places, several active members of central cadres of that minigroup who escaped to Mashhad were arrested by the guards of the Islamic revolution committee, and several armed robberies and assassinations were neutralized and quantities of arms and ammunition and important interorganizational documents were discovered.

The names of some of the arrested are: (Heydar 'Ali Shah-Hoseyni), Mojtaba Faqihi, Monireh Namdar-Irani, Seyyed 'Ali Asghar Golestaneh, and Mostafa Faqihi. Also four other mercenaries called Akbar Neseri, Mohsen Mirkhatibi, Mohammad Sadeq Farshbaf, and Ardalan Moqaddam, who had participated in several military operations against the forces of Islam in Kordestan, were arrested and handed over to the judicial authorities.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' KILLED NEAR SAQQEZ

LD081728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] The combatants of Islam, in a series of coordinated operations, have cleansed the villages of Sar Chashmeh, (Mardiklar), (Arablang), and (Kurghaleh) near Saqqez, from the presence of mercenary infidels and illegally armed assailants. During these operations, 10 counterrevolutionaries were either killed or wounded.

KHOMEYNI APPOINTS PROSECUTOR, ADDRESSES JUDGES

LD091316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Musavi-Ardabili, president of the State Supreme Court, together with all judges of the Supreme Judicial Council and branches of the State Supreme Court this morning were received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic.

In this meeting, Musavi-Ardabili submitted a report on the functions of the Supreme Judicial Council and introduced to the imam of the nation the judges and the new judges who have been invited to cooperate following the reorganization of the State Supreme Court.

In a speech addressed to the judges, the imam of the nation then appointed Mr Yusef Sane'i, member of the jurisconsults of the Council of Guardians, as the state prosecutor general and member of the Supreme Judicial Council, and issued the following guidance.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Before anything else, I should bring two points to your attention: First, clergymen who are brought up in seminaries leave those seminaries through crusade and with a religious duty to serve in other places. It is not that, as the hypocrites imagine, being chief of holding posts matters to them. They work hard for 30 to 40 years in seminaries and are used to that, but they leave seminaries to serve. Both in the previous regime and now, being a judge, in accordance with the divine decree, has always been clergymen's right, although in the previous regime they were deprived of this right. At present, although it is laborious for them clergymen must stand up. They cannot shirk this duty. So it is not that they want to take control of something.

Of course, our enemies also accuse us of setting up an empire. This is vain imagination because the idea of Islam and even Islamic wars has never been aimed at the formation of an empire. Rather, this has been aimed at smashing oppressive empires and the enforcement of Islamic justice. Today anywhere clergymen enter they intend to serve. The president of the republic holds the highest office, but his condition, the state of his sincerity, lifestyle, and treatment of people are known to everybody. The Majlis speaker and this gentleman is the president of the State Supreme Court: the condition of all them is similar to when they they were scholars. However, their service is now more extensive.

Everybody knows that being a judge is difficult, responsible, and laborious job, because in the end one party is always dissatisfied with the judge. It is very rare to see a person who has been convicted thankful. That is the first point I wanted to bring to your attention. You must appreciate the clergymen who have left the seminaries and are serving.

The second point is that I thank the previous State Supreme Court. They endeavored, labored, and served for 2 or 3 years and had not come just to hold a post; they are among the great clergyman. From their safe place, they came to an atmosphere that required a lot of work and labor and had great responsibility before God. It doesn't matter to a clergymen with Islamic character whether he is the president of the State Supreme Court or the state prosecutor general or anything else. Today nobody should think that the gentlemen who work in the Supreme Judicial Council are, heaven forbid, undesirable. They are desireable and serving and some of them have been serving since the beginning of the revolution. If for some reason and due to some considerations, they leave the labor and endeavor to someone else and rest themselves or serve in some less laborious place, it doesn't mean that they are undesirable. I have known some of them for 30 years; they are desirable, but they are tired and this makes them do something lighter.

Now I wish to leave this labor to His Excellency Sheykh Yusef Sane'i. I present him as the state prosecutor general. I have reared Mr Sane'i like a child. Mr Sane'i took part in the long lectures and discussions we had for many years. He is a prominent person among the clergy and is a learned man who knows the issues and is a steadfast opposer of the hypocrites and the deviationist currents and acts against them seriously and decisively.

Therefore, I present him in place of Mr Rabbani, whom I thank. We should think about making it possible for the new prosecutor general to serve this country and be servant. I hope that the new prosecutor general will pay more attention to issues.

I remind all the gentlemen that judicial affairs involve great responsibility and deal with people's lives, property, chastity, and prestige. With a single mistake, a Muslim may be discredited or deprived and made miserable for the rest of his life. However, since it is a divine task, we cannot evade it. The tasks of being a judge is the right of learned individuals who are aware of Islamic justice, just and virtuous, and who know with what they are dealing and what a great task they have, since one error sometimes destroys a country. On the other hand, good work enlightens a country.

I hope that all judges, prosecutors, and those who are in charge of the country's justice will for God's sake and for the sake of Islam think about the deprived people who throughout history have been under the oppression of monarchs, feudalists or capitalists, and so on and save them so that, God willing, our country may approach Islam's horizon. This is our ideal and depends on the fact that anybody serving anywhere should bear in mind that he should serve for God's sake and for the sake of Islam, not for the sake of his position. In any case, his post is not an issue for which man should sacrifice his human value, because the highest thing is a person's human value. You must strengthen this human value and this is not achieved by standing aside. Man's value is his service to God's creatures in the society. You know that the great prophet's labor -- and he labored and toiled more than anybody else -- aimed at educating people and at liberating the oppressed from the oppressor.

May God grant you all success and may you all be supported by God and be victorious. I pray for all of you. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

NEW PROSECUTOR GENERAL RESIGNS FROM COUNCIL POST

LD091804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Yusef Sane'i yesterday presented his resignation as a Council of Guardians jurisconsult member to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In reply, the imam of the nation has written:

In His exalted name. Accepted. God, willing.

Wishing you success,

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

OFFICIAL TO ENFORCE IMAM'S DECREE MEETS

GF090649 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent, the members of the central headquarters for enforcing the imam's decree, Messrs Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court; Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister; Emami-Kashani; Nateq-Nuri; Mohaqqeq-Damad; and Aqazadeh, held a meeting last night. With the attendance of Seyyed Ja'far Karimi, the canon magistrate and the president of the disciplinary court of judges, Hojjat ol-Eslam Marvi was chosen as the supervisor judge of the prosecutor's office.

In addition, the manner of education and selection of members of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, representatives of the imam of the nation, the political-ideological officials of the Revolution Guards Corps, and the officials of the Islamic Republic army, police and Gendarmerie was discussed and decisions were made with the presence of the members of the Supreme Council of Selections, Dorreh Najafabadi, Mansur Razavi, and Mohamadmehdi Purgol.

More Officials Selected

GF100613 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent, the central headquarters for enforcing the imam's decree held a meeting last night attended by Messrs Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court, and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister.

In this meeting, which was also attended by the members of the Supreme Council of Selections, Messrs Dorreh Najafabadi, Mansur Razavi, and Mohamadmehdi Purgol, the report of the council was read, discussed, and approved. The responsibilities and rules for the Supreme Council of Selections, central councils, and selections units also were reviewed and approved.

In addition, the members of the headquarters for enforcing the imem's decree of Kordestan, Hormozgan, and Chahar-Mahal were chosen. In Kordestan, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mas'udi and Messrs 'Abedi and 'Alinezhad were chosen. In Hormozgan Province, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali (Angaji) and Messrs 'Ali Dadollahi and ('Ijadchiyan) were chosen. In Chahar-Mahak Province Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hassan Musavi-Esfehani and Messrs 'Alireza Qasemi and Akhondi were chosen.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,179

LD101738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Communique No 1,179 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The conditions of the fronts of the imposed war are brought to the attention of the dear compatriots. During the past 24 hours, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued on the western fronts. On the Bakhtaran border fronts, the powerful combatants of Islam pounded enemy positions, destroying two tanks, four vehicles, and some engineering equipment of the Saddamist forces, inflicting considerable damage, killing or injuring several Iraqi personnel, and silencing their fire.

On the Marivan front, our forces' fire on enemy positions in the (Rawshan) and Tutman sectors inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the enemy and prevened their heavy weapons fire.

On the southern fronts, the forces of Islam are continuing to defend, consolidate, and organize their positions while they are returning and silencing enemy fire and preventing enemy deployments.

During exchanges of fire on the Abadan fronts, by controlling the Al-Faw-Basra road, the combatants of Islam disrupted enemy supply activities. Firing on enemy positions and fortifications, they destroyed a concrete assembly building, two heavy weapons emplacements, and several observation posts and killed or wounded a number of Saddamists.

In the Shalamoheh sector of Khorramshahr, relatively intense exchanges of fire continued. The criminal Saddamist mercenaries yesterday brought parts of Abadan and Khorramshahr under long-range artillery fire, wrecking two houses in Abadan and injuring two of our compatriots in Khorramshahr.

Limited aerial aggressions by the Saddamist criminals yesterday were neutralized by the self-sacrificing personnel of the Air Force and antiaircraft units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

OVER 100 IRAQUIS KILLED, WOUNDED 9 JANUARY

LD101810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] During a guerrilla operation carried out on the Shur-e Shirin front, the self-sacrificing forces of Islam killed or wounded more than 100 mercenaries of the Zionist regime of Iraq. During this operation, which started last night, while penetrating enemy positions, the forces of Islam destroyed 20 trenches and foxholes and inflicted considerable damage. They returned safely to their bases after completing their operation.

MONTAZERI ADDRESSES THEOLOGIANS 9 JANUARY

LD091400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, some 200 theological students and clergymen from Qom theological seminary, who are leaving for the battlefronts, today were received by Grand Ayatollah Montezeri. Having expressed his gratitude to and commended these clerical brethren who suspended their lessons and debates to meet the battlefronts' propaganda needs, Ayatollah Montazeri said:

Our revolution's history has witnessed the fundamental role played by the committed clerics, theological students, and seminary scholars, particularly the young theological students, during all the phases of the revolution, both before and after it. So far, they have given a great many martyrs for the sake of Islam. This very sacrifice has proved their case to others, thereby leaving them no excuse before God.

Stressing the need for sincere action at the battlefronts, Ayatollah Montazeri said: Try to do your work in a sincere manner and for the sake of God, for the value of action before God depends on the genuineness of action and its relation to God. If we want to safeguard the revolution in all its aspects against deviation and big offenses, we must be totally sincere.

Commenting on the manner in which Imam Khomeyni's eight-point decree is to be enforced, Ayatollah Montazeri said: The officials appointed by Imam Khomeyni to enforce this important decree must be sincere and try to avoid all other considerations while adhering to Islamic precepts. Alluding to the common practices in certain institutions, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: It is regrettable that some officials in certain sacred institutions are practicing favoritism and factionalism. One wonders how many competent and religiously committed individuals might have been ignored under baseless pretexts. People expect appointed bodies and missions to attend to these violations and un-Islamic methods, pay attention to such cases, and redress any violation of individual rights.

Concluding his remarks, thanking the officials of the seminary and the Islamic propaganda bureau in Qom and stressing the need for discipline in all matters, including the dispatch of missionaries to the battlefronts, Ayatollah Montazeri reminded the clergymen and mobilized theological students to raise the morale and determination of combatants and assist them with religious and moral issues so that, with the help of God, the evil presence of the infidel Saddam may soon be eliminated from the midst of the Muslim Iraqi and Iranian nations.

KHALKHALI SCORES FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN REGION

LD101440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Our correspondent reports that in today's Majlis session Sadeq Khalkhali, deputy from Qom, made a pre-agenda speech during which he described the crushing and revolutionary action of the inhabitants of Qom on 9 January, 1978. He stressed the struggles and self-sacrifices of the inhabitants of the city in bringing the Islamic revolution to fruition. He also explained the oppression created by the infernal SAVAK for the Muslim people of Qom. He then pointed out the role played by the clergymen, theological students, and the ulema.

Continuing his remarks, he referred to the interference of Britain, France, and the USSR in the fate of the Muslim peoples of the Middle East. He noted the role played by France, headed by Mitterrand, in shipping arms to the region. Alluding to the shipment of 65 gunships to Iraq by America in the name of helping Iraq's agriculture, Khalkhali said: They are attempting to keep Saddam, this rotten idol, in power by whatever means. Consequently, it is up to the brave combatants and Muslim Iranian nation to foil all these plots once and for all.

Khalkhali noted that the Muslim people of Afghanistan, receiving their inspiration from the Islamic revolution of Iran, have risen and have refused to come under the Soviet red flag. He referred to the Zionist Iraqi regime's official recognition of the regime occupying Quds, adding: For 15 years, they kept shouting that they intended to annihilate Israel. Now it seems that all this clamor was intended to mislead the Muslim Iraqi people.

Alluding to America's attempts to extinguish the flames of humanity and Islam in the Middle East and to its plots to occupy the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf, Khalkhali said: These bogus powers, having already demonstrated their might in Vietnam, Kampuchea, Korea, and elsewhere, are helpless before the might of the region's nations. As for us, we also have demonstrated that over a period of 28 months since the beginning of this imposed war we have thrown out the Iraqi mercenaries from our territory. What we demand now is reparation and we expect them to submit to facts and realities.

Concluding his remarks, Khalkhali made some points with regard to Qom's drinking water.

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-IRAQ 'SECRET' RELATIONS

GF100730 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Talks Between Saddam and the United States Are Being Disclosed"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The coverage given by the U.S. press to the talks between Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti and a member of the U.S. Congress Foreign Relations Committee 4 months after the talks were held brought to light the existence of secret negotiations between the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime and the United States, which is endeavoring to devour the world.

The sides concerned chose to keep the existence of relations between them strictly confidential. And, moving with a view to maintaining this secrecy, they did not refrain from embarking upon certain maneuvers and making antipropaganda against one another to mislead world opinion.

Although the talks Saddam has had with U.S. officials have been disclosed, the disclosure does not reflect the nature of the secret agreements between the two sides. Nevertheless, this situation has pointed to the fact that the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime no longer is able to continue to maintain its inimical line.

In fact, there was absolutely no need to maintain secrecy over their existing relations. This is due to the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran disclosed the existence of secret relations between the Iraqi regime and the United States on several occasions in the past and put forward indisputable documents to prove its case. Meanwhile, Saddam at-Tikriti's views regarding regional matters and the U.S. presence in the region constitute an indication that in future, no one will doubt the nature of the dictatorial regime affiliated with international imperialism.

It is the conviction of observers that the Ba'thists, who have been endeavoring to maintain their ostentatious adverse stand through chanting empty and meaningless slogans against the United States, have, in fact, felt the need to remove their masks from their disgusting faces and reveal their identity as servants with a view to securing more effective modern arms from the United States and its Western allies, which are trying to devour the world. The fact that between 60 to 90 helicopters have been sold to the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime and that the United States has agreed to make a loan of $230 million available to help the Ba'thists meet their grain requirement necessitated the lifting of the curtain of secrecy over the secret relations between the two countries. It was also obvious that under the circumstances, the United States could no longer continue claiming impartiality in the war the Ba'thists imposed on the Islamic revolution. It is also obvious that Saddam, daunted by the realization that he could not continue in the same way as before because of the consecutive deadly blows of the Islamic fighters, the routing of his military units, the serious crises in Iraq's economy, and the growing dissatisfaction within Iraq, had to agree to the disclosure of his relations, which are characterized by servitude and alignment.

Another reason for the sudden disclosure of the relations between the two sides, which were kept a secret for 4 months, is the question of Eqypt's return to the Arab camp, something for which the United States has been making many-sided moves for quite a while. The importance of this issue is linked to the effectiveness of the attempt made to push Egypt into isolation after the Baghdad regime objected to the Camp David accords and subsequently joined the rejection front. The Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime later abandoned the Arab rejection front and betrayed the principles heeded by the Arabs. This move contributed toward the policy pursued by U.S. imperialism in the region aimed at having Egypt accepted back into the Arab camp.

Meanwhile, Saddam is in a very confused state in view of the fact that the establishment of the Supreme Islamic Revolution Council of Iraq and the momentum being gained by the activities of the Iraqi Islamic fighters is pushing the Zionist Iraqi regime toward its fall.

When we assess all the above-mentioned factors, we arrive at the conclusion that the view expressed by political observers to the effect that the extreme shock the Saddam regime has suffered, and the fact that it is drawing closer to its downfall, has forced Saddam to abandon his initial ostentatious revolutionary stand and agree to unveil his relations with the United States is correct.

Meanwhile, let us mention that such new moves will neither save defeated Saddam nor his army nor his regime from falling. They will only facilitate the achievement of the targets of U.S. imperialism aimed at implementing the Camp David accord in the region. [sentence indistinct]

All this is the approximate framework of the meaning of the talks Saddam at-Tikriti has held with the U.S. official. However, will the Muslim Iraqi people allow Saddam to commit such obvious treachery? The reply to this question lies in the future.

VELAYATI DEPARTS FOR MANAGUA NONALIGNED MEETING

LD081212 Tehran IRNA in English 0942 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Tehran, Jan 8 IRNA -- Foreign Minister 'Ali Akhbar Velayati left Tehran for Managua, Nicaragua, this morning. He will attend the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Movement there starting Jan. 10-14.

Meanwhile, prior to his departure to Managua speaking to IRNA Velayati said the foreign ministers from the non-aligned countries in their meeting will focus on the problems being confronted by the Caribbean region. He said the selection of Managua as a venue for the meeting was in order to make the newly born revolutionary country of Nicaragua politically strong.

Velayati said Iran supported the move for holding the meeting in Managua and believed the meeting will find out the ways to counter the U.S. conspiracies in that country.

Commenting on a move of certain countries, he said the present regime in Baghdad is not entitled to host the 8th summit of the non-aligned. He said present Iraqi regime is fascist and it should not remain among the non-aligned. The reason for the postponement of the 7th summit is very much applicable for the 8th summit also, he remarked and pointed out that Iran will totally oppose it.

Stopover in Madrid

For Tehran IRNA and Madrid coverage of the visit to Spain by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, his meeting with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran and subsequent press conference, see the Spain Section of the 10 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SYRIA, SFRY

LD101750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpt] An economic delegation led by Commerce Minister 'Asgar-Owladi left Tehran this afternoon to visit Syria and Yugoslavia. During their stay in Syria, the members of the delegation will have discussions with the officials of that country within the framework of implementing the commercial agreement between them. One article propably will be added to the commercial agreement between Syria and Iran on Iran's proposal for Syria to render necessary services to Iranian pilgrims.

COMMENTARY ON POSSIBLE UNIFICATION OF OPPOSITION

GF061400 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Support for the Islamic Republic continues to decline in Iran. The activities of the opposition groups within Iran and abroad are accelerating and the possibility of future cooperation between opposition [groups] looks brighter. The general decision is to have an interim government take over the affairs of the country after the final collapse of Khomeyni's regime.

According to the groups opposing the Government of the Islamic Republic, less than 15 percent of the people support the regime and the power of the ruling mullahs possibly will decline further following Khomeyni's death due to infighting, thus hastening the collapse of the regime. The ruling mullahs currently are relying only on the power of the revolution guards. The army and the police are ready to act as opportunities present themselves.

Among the highest ranking government officials, opposition members have managed to infiltrate and are waiting. This claim has been completely proved. Some of the high-ranking members of government delegations dispatched to Western countries secretly have informed government officials of their host countries that the government of mullahs will not last much longer and it would be disadvantageous to the host country's government to enter into serious negotiations with the current regime of the mullahs.

The guards recently have reported new clashes with the mojahedin guerrilla organizations, which shows the intensification of activities by opposition groups. The opposition abroad is formed from various groups, among them are Islamic Marxists -- Mojahedin-e Khalq -- and the monarchists. Therefore, the future of a democratic regime in Iran can be as varied as the present opposition. However, the fundamental action rests with the nationalists who are made up of Social Democrats and monarchists.

In early July of last year, a number of main opposition groups held a conference in Paris. One of the most important results of this meeting was the unanimous conclusion that the fall of Khomeyni is the major goal, and the opposition's main efforts should be concentrated on this goal. The need for cooperation and singlemindedness is essential for the fall of Khomeyni's regime. All forces thus must be concentrated and coordinated.

The main reason for this conference was that the nationalists, with the aid of their supporters in Iran, have come to realize the fact that the conditions in Iran are such that the grounds for the collapse of the regime are being gradually prepared by the actions of the government itself and the unity and cooperation of opposition groups can now hasten this collapse.

This conference also decided that the nationalist groups will avoid any harsh actions inside Iran and will concentrate all their efforts in various political channels. In other words, while the nationlist forces give due credit to the Mojahedin-e Khalq as a powerful young force, they do not surrender to its policies. The nationalists also have been able to attract a large number of unhappy clergymen and influential Bazaaris in Iran. The message of the conference was that following the collapse of the current regime, an interim government will govern the affairs of the country for about 2 years in order to return security and calm to the country. The shape of the future government then will be decided by the people in a secure and calm atmosphere. The main force of the opposition groups comes from the general discontent of the population under the rule of the regime of mullahs.

The opposition believe the economic conditions of the country have clearly worsened as compared with the era of the rule of the late shah and all essential goods are imported into the Islamic Republic. The government of mullahs currently is engaged in a useless war whereas until their arrival no country dared attack Iran. The bad conditions and those contributing most to the fall of the regime of mullahs, however, are the autocratic behavior of the mullahs ruling Iran, their ever increasing distance from the people, and Khomeyni's interference in details of political life and his insistence on old ways.

BROADCASTING DIRECTOR REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI

LD101204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, managing director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received in audience this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He reported on the organization's general situation in culture, publicity, film, and the arts.

After the meeting, Hashemi-Rafsanjani told our correspondent that a general report was presented to the imam of the nation. This described the organization's performance as well as inadequacies and other problems of the organization. In view of the fact that the council supervising the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic is due for reappointment and the Islamic Consultative Assembly has stated that the three branches of power should appoint representatives, in his remarks today, the imam stressed that, in accordance with constitutional provisions, the Voice and Vision must be managed under the supervision of the three branches of power, or the three branches of power must supervise the smooth operation of the organization. In view of the fact that the media must coordinate their operations with the leaders of the regime of the Islamic Republic, the heads of the three branches of power should not treat the matter perfunctorily; they must supervise and keep an eye on media programs and allocate time for the task.

If the Voice and Vision treats issues in an incorrect manner, this will lead to some problems. If the issues are discussed correctly by the Voice and Vision, this will contribute to solving problems. The imam stressed the importance of supervision by the three branches of power and described the issue as very important.

MAJLIS APPROVES BILL ON ABSENTEES' PROPERTY

LD111138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The Majlis, chaired by Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, met this morning and approved a bill dealing with the property of those who have fled the country. The bill was being debated in its second reading. A single clause included in the bill stipulates: To protect public interest and to prevent misappropriation and illegal transfer of property abroad, all those who have fled the country or are residing abroad either in the period before or after the victory of the revolution are given 2 months to report in person to the revolution public prosecutor's office in order to reach a decision with regard to their property. Otherwise, the office of the revolution public prosecutor will be authorized to sell or let all the movable and immovable property of such individuals and to credit the government account with the money obtained from the sale of the letting of such fixed and current assets.

Moreover, the said office is authorized to abrogate all the agreements and concessions signed with the government in whatever manner.